11/19/86 S7820-3

# Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

**OCTOBER 1986** published November 1986

After holding steady at 5.8 percent for three months, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is on the move again. Unfortunately, its movement is hardly in a desirable direction. In fact, at 6.1 percent, the October 1986 unemployment rate has jumped three-tenths of a point from the the revised September figure. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 2,300 more Utahns were unemployed in October than in the previous month. Even more disquieting remains the fact that the number of jobless workers in the State has risen over 17 percent since last year. Not surprisingly, the October unemployment rate for 1986 registered six-tenths of a point higher than the year-ago figure. While Utah's rate does remain about a percentage point below the national average, the State seems to have turned a corner in the the unemployment cycle.

**NONAGRICULTURAL JOB GROWTH STILL LACK-LUSTER**

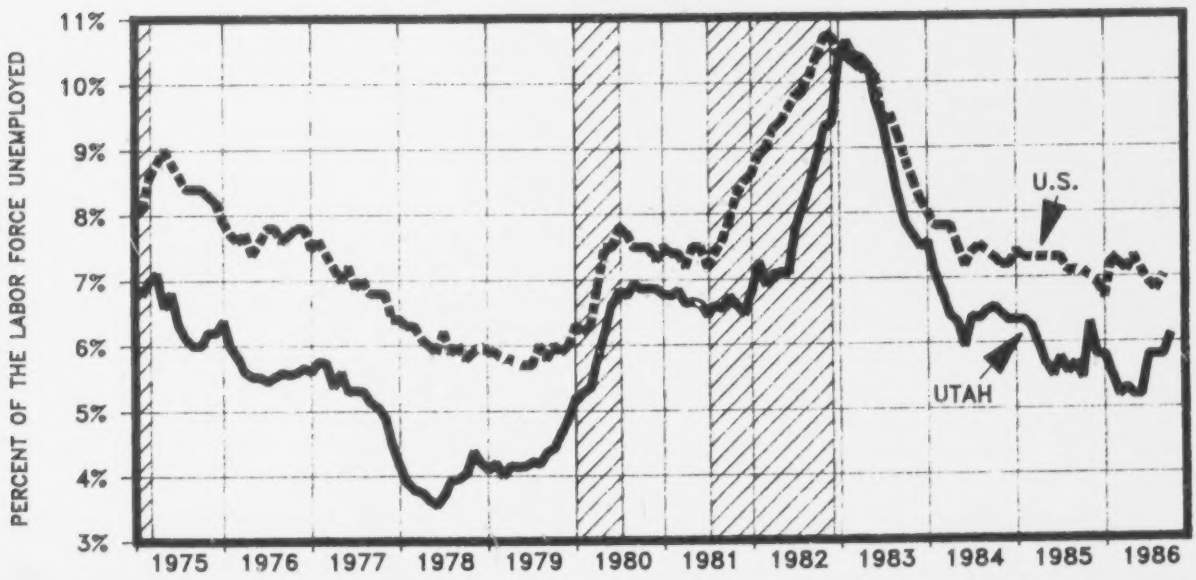
Nonfarm jobs continued to show very lackluster growth in October. Utah's employment situation remains basically unchanged. A somewhat abbreviated version of the facts and figures follows. Between October 1985 and October 1986, the State added 7,600 new jobs (net) to its payrolls, a 1.2 percent increase. Goods-producing sectors continued to lose jobs in


**FEATURE ARTICLE:**

**Utah's Youth: A View of Their Labor Market Activity**

**Average Annual Pay for Metropolitan Area, page 7**


## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
## (Seasonally Adjusted)
## 1975–1986




**Shaded areas represent U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.**
**Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.**

October—7,100 since last year. Depressed energy activity, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and the current labor/management dispute in the steel industry have (among other factors) knocked the wind out of the mining, construction, and manufacturing industries. Most service-producing sectors managed to hold on to a respectable level of growth, although rates of expansion have decreased sharply from last year. Fortunately, growth in service-producing industries has more than offset the losses on the goods-producing side. At 5.7 percent, finance/insurance/real estate made the largest year-over percentage gain of any major industrial sector. Services and retail trade tied for the largest year-to-year increase in numerical terms—each added 4,500 new jobs. State government also made a strong showing with a 6.7 percent, 2,500 job, increase over last year.

**MORE THAN A COINCIDENCE**

Much of the current literature remains cautiously optimistic about the near-future state of the national economy. Utah itself is expecting the addition of several thousand new jobs when a number of companies open or reopen facilities. However, the current trends cast shadows over the Utah outlook. The graph at the bottom of this page depicts monthly year-over changes in Utah nonagricultural jobs for the past thirty years. In order to simplify this discussion, these changes have been assigned a rather bureaucratic acronym—YGR for year-over growth rate (which, of course, may be negative.) Each monthly point (YGR) represents the percentage increase or decrease in total nonagricultural jobs from the same month the year before. Using these year-over changes, rather than changes in consecutive months, minimizes the effects of seasonality. Hatched areas represent national recessions as determined (significantly after the fact) by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

After a little careful scrutiny, an interesting pattern emerges. Generally, significant, lengthy declines in nonfarm year-over growth rates (YGRs) culminate in recessions—hardly a surprising connection. Obviously, a few notable exceptions exist. The two most outstanding anomalies occurred in the long 1961-1970 national expansion. The first significant drop in YGRs, not terminating in conjunction with a national recession, ended in 1964. The cause? The demise of the Utah "missile industry." Essentially, Utah suffered a recession of its own during this time period. The second exception surfaced in 1967. The major development here? A nine month strike by workers in the copper mining industry (with complimentary secondary effects)—not a phenomenon of boom and bust. In the final analysis, this relationship between long term declines in nonagricultural employment YGRs and recessionary periods remains quite constant. Accordingly, increases in employment prior to a recession appear highly improbable.

**A RECESSION AROUND THE CORNER?**

Given the current economic conditions in the State, the aforementioned relationship appears rather alarming. Growth in nonfarm jobs peaked in 1984 and has since declined at a fairly steady rate. If history repeats itself, Utah will not see a significant expansion in nonfarm jobs until the State has sustained a recessionary period. Judging from current and past trends, the decline in nonagricultural employment growth rates should continue until about mid-1987. Of course, a noticeable upswing in Utah unemployment has already materialized and appears destined to be non-transitory.

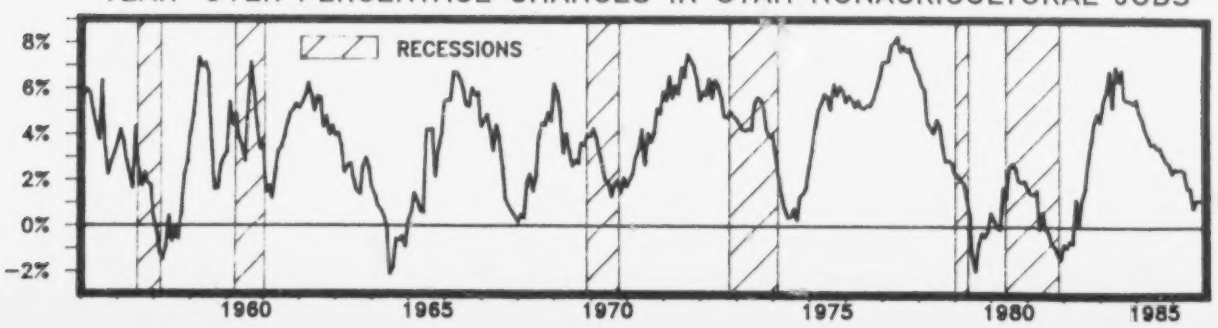
However, before the entire State resigns itself to the throes of an economic "bust," some qualifying points should be made: (1) The preceding analysis examines only one relationship in a very complex economy; (2) As the economy evolves, relationships do not always remain constant; (3) Growth in the service-producing sector during recent years has had a moderating effect on the boom and bust cycle; (4) The trade gap is currently narrowing; and (5) The U.S. Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators is still rising, suggesting no national recession in the near future. Utah, as can be seen below, generally follows the national trend. Despite these reservations, the economic handwriting appears to be on the Utah wall.

**A FINAL WORD**

Utah's rising unemployment rate and declining nonagricultural employment growth rate indicate the State may very possibly be on the brink (or even in the midst) of a recession. However, renewed growth, although quite doubtful in the short term, is still possible. On the other hand, even if an upturn occurs, **sans** recession, several industries and areas of Utah are unlikely to see economic improvement in the near future.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist.

YEAR–OVER PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS



## UTAH'S YOUTH: A VIEW OF THEIR LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY

A new publication, *Utah's Youth: A View of Their Labor Market Activity*, contains information on such topics as population growth, youth employment and unemployment, and future job prospects. Below are a few of the statistics and key points presented in that publication.

- The population of 16-19 year-olds in Utah is projected to increase by nearly 50,000 in the next ten years. Total youth (16-24) population is estimated to climb to over 310,000 by 1995. See illustration 1 and 2.

- Over the last five years, Utah's labor market absorbed a 10 percent increase in the number of 16-24 year-olds in the labor force. The 20-24 age group accounted for about two-thirds of the youth labor force increase. Over three-fourths (76.9 percent) of the state's youth in 1985 participated in the labor market verses 66.8 percent in 1980. The 1985 rate was over eight percentage points higher than the national average. The 16-24 year-olds account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force.

- Youth's (16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually.

- Of those teenagers in the work force, one out of two are employed in the retail trade sector. Three out of four are employed in the trade and service sectors.

- One-fourth of all part-time employed workers are teenagers. For 1985, 7,000 more 16-19 year-olds held part-time jobs than full-time jobs. Conversely, teenagers in Utah hold about 5 percent of all full-time jobs, considerably higher than the national average of 2.8 percent.

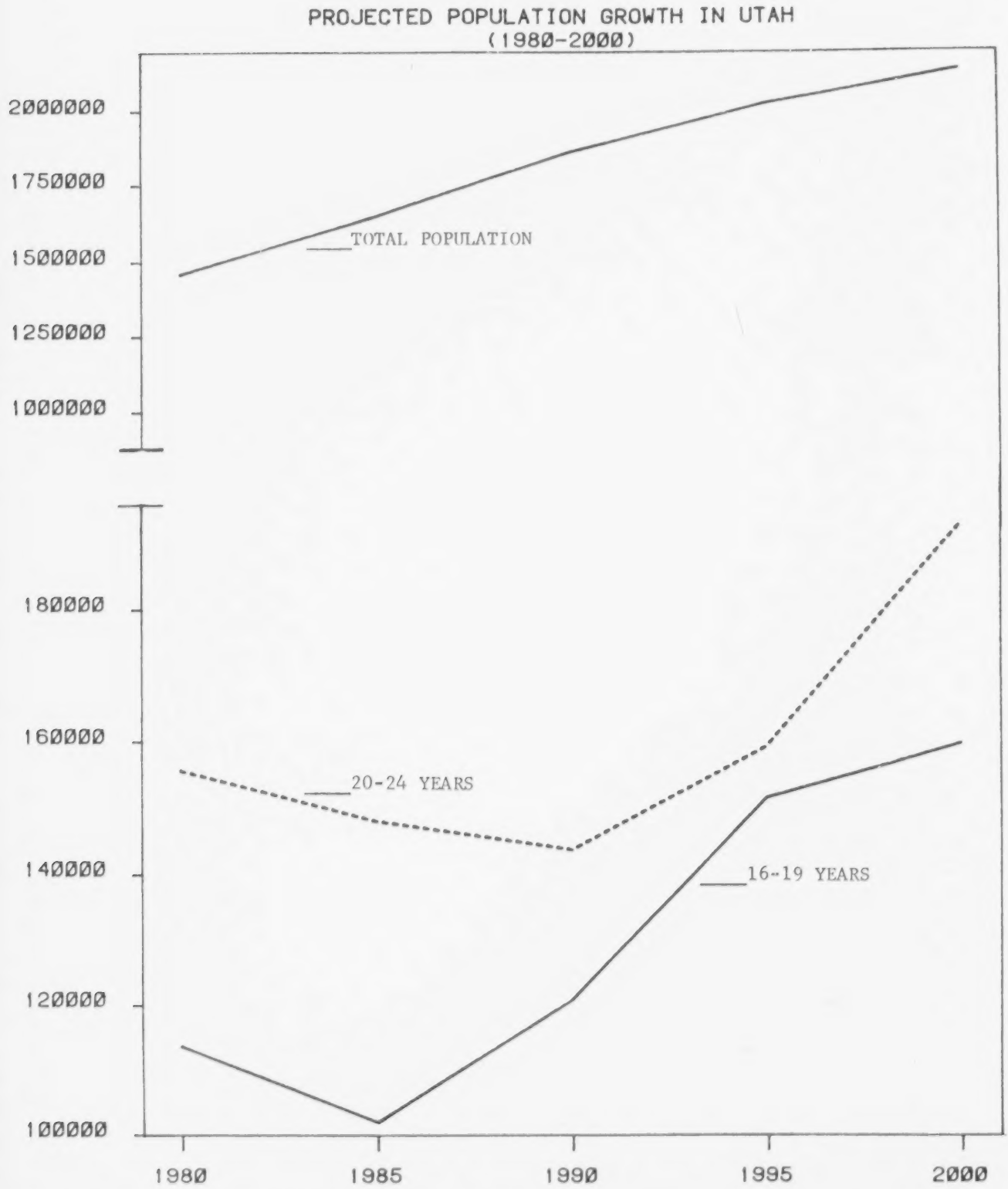
- During 1985, teenage unemployment in the state was 14.1 percent. Young adult (20-24) unemployment was 9.8 percent. (See illustration 3). As a group youth (16-24) accounted for about 50 percent of the unemployed people looking for work. Since 1980 that statistic has been consistently in the 40 to 50 percent range.

- Seven out of ten teenagers and eight out of ten young adults in Utah were working in the civilian labor force in 1985. Nationally, five out of ten teenagers and eight out of ten young adults were working in the civilian labor force.

- Utah's economy will create roughly 46,000 job openings per year from 1986 to 1991. Nearly 22,000 of the 46,000 job openings will be due to job market growth. An additional 24,000 will be replacement jobs for current workers. Almost 15,000 of the projected 46,000 jobs will require six months or less training and are typically entry-level positions for which young people can qualify.

Brad M. McGarry, Labor Market Economist

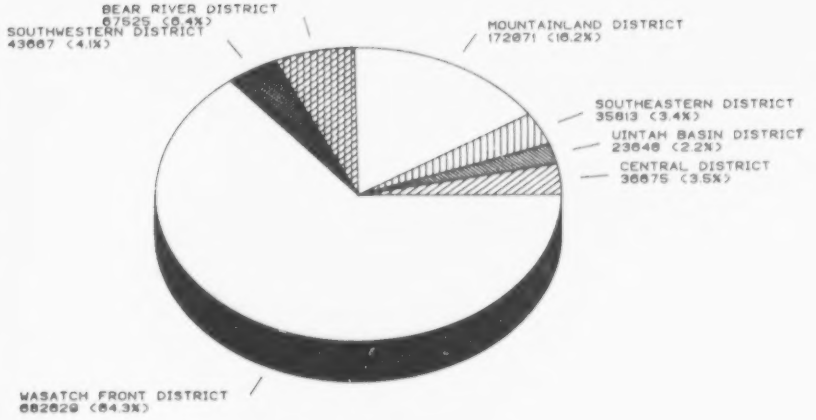
ILLUSTRATION 1



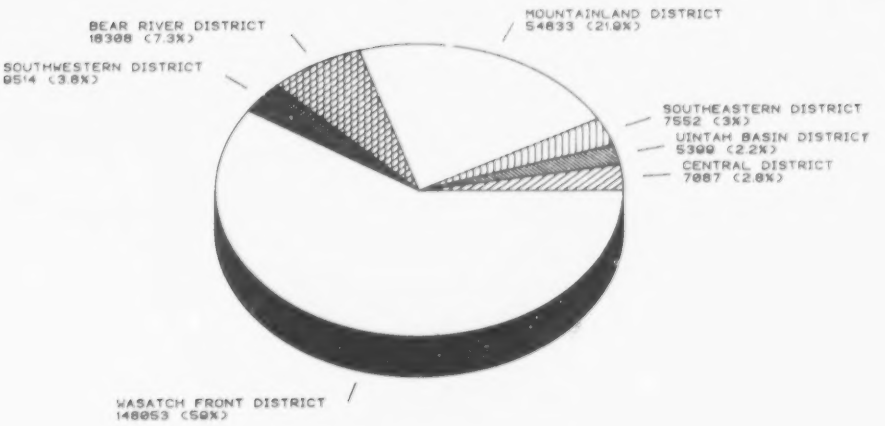

SOURCE: Utah Process Economic & Demographic Model, State Planning Coordinators Office.

ILLUSTRATION 2

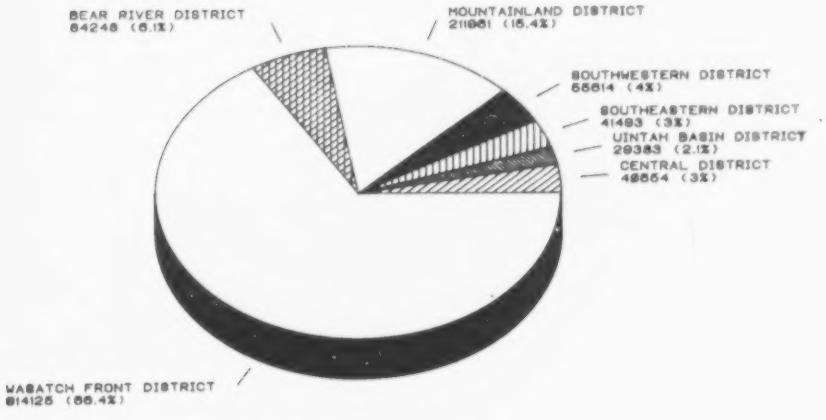
POPULATION ESTIMATE-1985
16 AND OVER



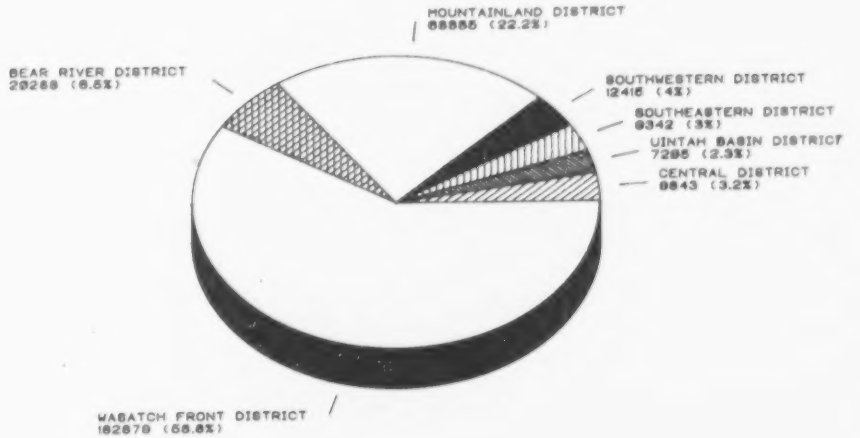

POPULATION ESTIMATE-1985
16-24 AGE GROUP




POPULATION ESTIMATE-1995
16 AND OVER

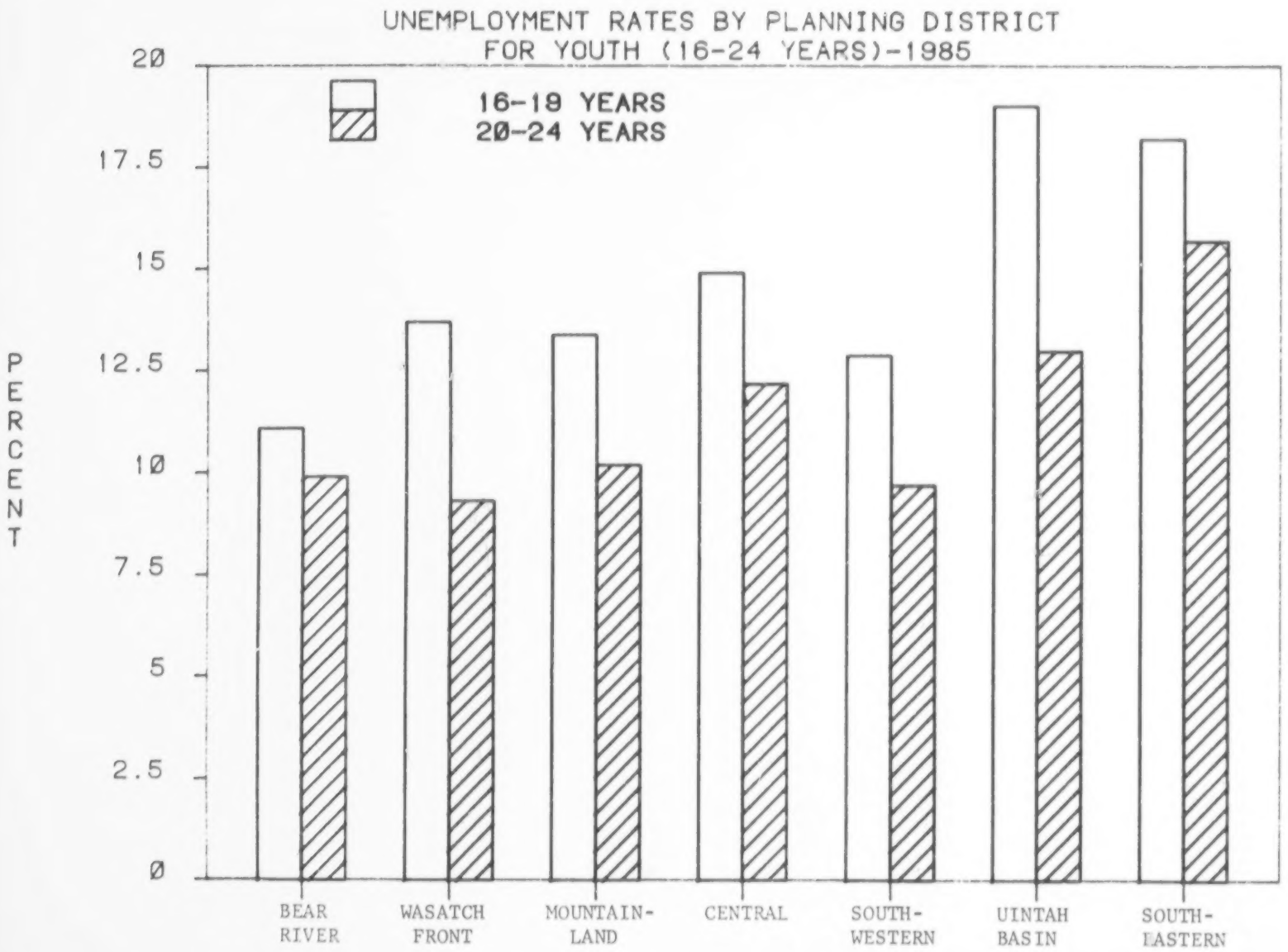



POPULATION ESTIMATE-1995
16-24 YEAR OLDS




SOURCE: Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model, State Planning Coordinators Office.

ILLUSTRATION 3




SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

| | Oct. 1986(f) | Oct. 1985 | % Change | Sept. 1986(p) | Sept. 1985 | % Change | Aug. 1986(r) | Aug. 1985 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **768,600** | 741,700 | 3.6 | 770,500 | 740,600 | 4.0 | 761,300 | 734,600 | 3.6 |
| Employed | **725,700** | 705,000 | 2.9 | 730,300 | 703,400 | 3.8 | 721,000 | 697,600 | 3.4 |
| Unemployed | **42,900** | 36,600 | 17.2 | 40,100 | 37,200 | 7.8 | 40,300 | 37,100 | 8.6 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **5.6** | 4.9 | — | 5.2 | 5.0 | — | 5.3 | 5.0 | — |
| *Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted* | **6.1** | 5.5 | — | 5.8 | 5.7 | — | 5.8 | 5.6 | — |

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Oct. 1986(f) | Oct. 1985 | % Change | Sept. 1986(p) | Sept. 1985 | % Change | Aug. 1986(r) | Aug. 1985 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | **642.8** | 635.2 | 1.2 | 642.6 | 635.0 | 1.2 | 632.9 | 627.5 | 0.9 |
| Mining | **7.8** | 9.2 | −15.2 | 7.7 | 9.3 | −17.2 | 7.6 | 9.3 | −18.3 |
| Metal Mining | **1.7** | 1.6 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | −10.5 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | **3.0** | 3.2 | −6.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | −12.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | −10.0 |
| Other Mining & Quarrying | **3.0** | 4.4 | −31.8 | 3.1 | 4.5 | −31.1 | 3.2 | 4.5 | −28.9 |
| Contract Construction | **36.3** | 38.2 | −5.0 | 37.2 | 39.1 | −4.9 | 37.0 | 39.4 | −6.1 |
| Manufacturing | **90.9** | 94.7 | −4.0 | 91.0 | 94.8 | −4.0 | 91.3 | 94.6 | −3.5 |
| Durable Goods | **62.1** | 65.9 | −5.8 | 62.1 | 66.0 | −5.9 | 62.3 | 66.1 | −5.7 |
| *Primary Metals* | **2.0** | 4.3 | −53.5 | 2.1 | 4.5 | −53.3 | 2.2 | 4.6 | −52.2 |
| *Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.* | **20.0** | 20.6 | −2.9 | 19.7 | 20.3 | −3.0 | 19.6 | 20.5 | −4.4 |
| *Electrical Equipment & Supplies* | **8.4** | 7.9 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.9 |
| *Transportation Equipment* | **14.3** | 14.9 | −4.0 | 14.1 | 14.7 | −4.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | −1.4 |
| *Other Durable Goods* | **17.4** | 18.1 | −3.9 | 17.7 | 18.4 | −3.8 | 17.5 | 18.3 | −4.4 |
| Non-Durable Goods | **28.8** | 28.8 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 0.3 | 29.0 | 28.5 | 1.8 |
| *Food & Kindred Products* | **9.7** | 9.5 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| *Textile & Apparel Products* | **5.7** | 5.8 | −1.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | −1.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | −1.7 |
| *Chemical & Petroleum Products* | **3.2** | 3.6 | −11.1 | 3.2 | 3.6 | −11.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | −8.3 |
| *Other Non-Durable Goods* | **10.2** | 9.9 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 3.1 |
| Trans., Comm., Pub. Util. | **37.7** | 37.6 | 0.3 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 0.8 |
| Railroad Transportation | **3.5** | 3.8 | −7.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 | −7.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | −7.7 |
| Other Transportation | **18.3** | 17.5 | 4.6 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 4.6 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 5.2 |
| Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline | **15.9** | 16.3 | −2.5 | 15.9 | 16.3 | −2.5 | 15.9 | 16.3 | −2.5 |
| Trade | **154.2** | 149.8 | 2.9 | 154.0 | 149.7 | 2.9 | 153.6 | 149.5 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | **35.6** | 35.7 | −0.3 | 35.8 | 35.9 | −0.3 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | **118.6** | 114.1 | 3.9 | 118.2 | 113.8 | 3.9 | 117.6 | 113.5 | 3.6 |
| *Building Materials* | **5.6** | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| *Food Stores* | **21.1** | 19.9 | 6.0 | 21.1 | 19.9 | 6.0 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 5.6 |
| *Automotive Dealers & Service Stations* | **14.3** | 14.0 | 2.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 2.1 |
| *Eating & Drinking Places* | **38.1** | 36.5 | 4.4 | 39.0 | 37.4 | 4.3 | 38.6 | 37.1 | 4.0 |
| *Other Retail* | **39.5** | 38.3 | 3.1 | 38.1 | 36.9 | 3.3 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 2.7 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | **33.3** | 31.5 | 5.7 | 33.3 | 31.5 | 5.7 | 33.4 | 31.4 | 6.4 |
| Services | **139.1** | 134.6 | 3.3 | 140.6 | 135.8 | 3.5 | 138.6 | 133.2 | 4.1 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | **9.4** | 9.1 | 3.3 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| Personal Business Services & Amusements | **47.2** | 45.7 | 3.3 | 48.4 | 46.9 | 3.2 | 48.9 | 47.3 | 3.4 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | **37.0** | 34.7 | 6.6 | 37.0 | 34.7 | 6.6 | 36.9 | 34.4 | 7.3 |
| Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ. | **32.3** | 32.3 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 1.8 |
| Legal & Miscellaneous Services | **11.1** | 10.6 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 4.7 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 4.7 |
| Agricultural Services | **2.2** | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| Government | **143.5** | 139.7 | 2.7 | 141.0 | 137.2 | 2.8 | 133.7 | 132.5 | 0.9 |
| Federal Government | **40.0** | 39.4 | 1.5 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 2.0 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 2.2 |
| *U.S. Federal Defense* | **22.9** | 23.1 | −0.9 | 23.4 | 23.6 | −0.8 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 0.4 |
| *Other Federal Government* | **17.1** | 16.2 | 5.6 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 4.8 |
| State Government | **39.6** | 37.1 | 6.7 | 36.8 | 34.6 | 6.4 | 36.4 | 34.1 | 6.7 |
| *State Education* | **21.6** | 20.2 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 6.7 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 6.9 |
| *Other State Government* | **18.0** | 17.0 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 6.0 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 6.0 |
| Local Government | **64.0** | 63.1 | 1.4 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 1.4 | 56.1 | 58.1 | −3.4 |
| Local Education | **40.7** | 39.6 | 2.8 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 2.7 | 30.7 | 32.4 | −5.2 |
| Other Local Government | **23.3** | 23.5 | −0.9 | 24.9 | 25.1 | −0.8 | 25.4 | 25.7 | −1.2 |
| Labor—Management Disputes | 1.9 | 0 | — | 1.9 | 0 | — | 1.9 | 0 | — |

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

| | Oct. '86 (f) | Oct. '85 | % Change | Sept. '86 (p) | Aug. '86 (r) | July '86 | June '86 | May '86 | Apr. '86 | Mar. '86 | Feb. '86 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL POPULATION[1] | 1,683.4 | 1,658.0 | 1.5 | 1,681.1 | 1,678.8 | 1,676.5 | 1,676.5 | 1,674.2 | 1,671.9 | 1,669.6 | 1,667.3 |
| Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1] | 1,088.1 | 1,068.3 | 1.9 | 1,086.3 | 1,084.5 | 1,082.7 | 1,082.7 | 1,080.9 | 1,079.1 | 1,077.3 | 1,075.5 |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | 765.8 | 738.9 | 3.6 | 760.6 | 757.0 | 752.9 | 740.4 | 739.1 | 742.9 | 740.0 | 747.2 |
| Participation Rate | 70.4 | 69.2 | 0.0 | 70.0 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 69.5 |
| TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS | 719.1 | 698.5 | 3.0 | 716.2 | 713.2 | 708.9 | 701.8 | 700.7 | 703.8 | 701.2 | 706.0 |
| Employment Ratio[2] | 66.1 | 65.4 | 0.0 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 65.5 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 65.6 |
| Nonagricultural Employment | 645.4 | 624.5 | 3.3 | 649.0 | 642.3 | 640.9 | 639.7 | 637.3 | 639.9 | 637.1 | 639.5 |
| Self-employed & Domestics[3] | 58.9 | 59.2 | −0.5 | 57.5 | 59.7 | 58.9 | 54.0 | 53.8 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 54.5 |
| Agricultural Employment | 11.9 | 12.1 | −1.6 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| UNEMPLOYED PERSONS | 46.7 | 40.4 | 15.5 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 41.2 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE | 322.3 | 329.4 | −2.2 | 325.7 | 327.5 | 329.8 | 342.3 | 341.8 | 336.2 | 337.3 | 328.3 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4] | 129.3 | 127.7 | 1.3 | 129.5 | 129.4 | 130.3 | 130.0 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 131.0 | 131.0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5] | 636.9 | 629.2 | 1.2 | 635.7 | 633.1 | 636.3 | 633.7 | 637.8 | 636.2 | 635.3 | 634.0 |
| Mining | 7.7 | 9.1 | −14.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Contract Construction | 33.2 | 34.9 | −4.9 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.6 |
| Manufacturing | 90.3 | 94.1 | −4.0 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 91.8 | 92.2 | 93.2 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 93.8 |
| Durable Goods | 61.8 | 65.5 | −5.7 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 28.5 | 28.5 | −0.1 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util. | 37.5 | 37.4 | 0.2 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 38.3 |
| Trade | 153.3 | 148.9 | 2.9 | 152.7 | 153.1 | 153.7 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.0 | 151.0 | 150.5 |
| Wholesale | 35.5 | 35.6 | −0.3 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 36.2 | 36.2 |
| Retail | 117.8 | 113.3 | 3.9 | 117.1 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 116.6 | 116.8 | 116.3 | 114.8 | 114.3 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Est. | 33.4 | 31.6 | 5.7 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.2 |
| Services | 137.9 | 133.4 | 3.3 | 138.7 | 139.0 | 138.8 | 137.0 | 137.7 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 135.0 |
| Government | 143.6 | 139.7 | 2.8 | 142.6 | 138.9 | 140.2 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.8 | 141.4 | 140.9 |
| Federal | 40.7 | 40.0 | 1.5 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 |
| State | 39.0 | 36.6 | 6.6 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 37.8 |
| Local | 64.0 | 63.1 | 1.4 | 62.6 | 59.4 | 61.6 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 62.9 |

[1] Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Production Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1986(p) | % Change from Sept. '85 | % Distribution | Sept. 1986(p) | % Change from Sept. '85 | % Distribution | Sept. 1986(p) | % of Industry |
| TOTAL | 365.9 | −1.1 | 100.0 | 276.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 | NA | NA |
| Mining | 7.1 | −18.4 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 74.0 |
| Contract Construction | 33.4 | −5.9 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 27.7 | 74.5 |
| Manufacturing | 62.1 | −5.8 | 17.0 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 60.1 | 66.0 |
| Durable Goods | 44.3 | −8.3 | 12.1 | 17.8 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 40.9 | 65.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 17.8 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 11.1 | −0.9 | 4.0 | 19.2 | 66.4 |
| Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util. | 26.7 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 11.0 | −5.2 | 4.0 | 26.8 | 71.1 |
| Total Trade | 83.5 | 3.5 | 22.8 | 70.5 | 2.2 | 25.5 | 134.9 | 87.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.3 | −1.9 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 29.9 | 83.5 |
| Retail Trade | 57.2 | 6.1 | 15.6 | 61.0 | 1.8 | 22.1 | 105.0 | 88.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 21.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 26.2 | 78.7 |
| Services | 65.3 | −0.9 | 17.8 | 75.3 | 7.7 | 27.2 | 107.6 | 76.5 |
| Total Government | 75.5 | 0.7 | 20.6 | 65.5 | 5.5 | 23.7 | NA | NA |
| Federal Government | 25.6 | −0.4 | 7.0 | 15.5 | 6.9 | 5.6 | NA | NA |
| *U.S. Department of Defense* | 16.5 | −2.9 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.5 | NA | NA |
| *Other Federal Government* | 9.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 3.1 | NA | NA |
| State Government | 16.7 | −0.6 | 4.6 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 7.3 | NA | NA |
| *State Education* | 10.5 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 3.1 | NA | NA |
| *Other State Government* | 6.2 | −8.8 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 4.2 | NA | NA |
| Local Government | 33.2 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 29.9 | 0.3 | 10.8 | NA | NA |
| *Local Education* | 16.4 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 21.8 | −1.4 | 7.9 | NA | NA |
| *Other Local Government* | 16.8 | −3.4 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 2.9 | NA | NA |

p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

| | Salt Lake — Ogden[1] | | | | | Provo — Orem[2] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. '86(f) | Oct. '85 | % Chg. | Sept. '86(p) | Aug. '86(r) | Oct. '86(f) | Oct. '85 | % Chg. | Sept. '86(p) | Aug. '86(r) |
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | **511.3** | 489.1 | 4.5 | 511.6 | 505.8 | **98.6** | 94.6 | 4.2 | 97.4 | 93.3 |
| Employed | **484.5** | 466.8 | 3.8 | 486.9 | 481.6 | **93.4** | 89.6 | 4.2 | 92.4 | 88.6 |
| Unemployed | **26.8** | 22.3 | 20.2 | 24.7 | 24.2 | **5.2** | 5.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Percent of Labor Force | **5.2** | 4.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | **5.3** | 5.3 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | **449.6** | 440.5 | 2.1 | 450.8 | 446.7 | **72.2** | 72.7 | —0.7 | 70.9 | 67.6 |
| Mining | **2.0** | 1.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | **0.0** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | **26.1** | 25.9 | 0.8 | 26.8 | 26.6 | **3.4** | 3.7 | —8.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing | **62.4** | 63.8 | —2.2 | 62.3 | 62.5 | **9.3** | 11.2 | —17.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Durable Goods | **44.5** | 45.9 | —3.1 | 44.4 | 44.6 | **6.2** | 8.2 | —24.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | **17.9** | 17.9 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 | **3.1** | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util. | **29.2** | 29.2 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 29.2 | **2.3** | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Total Trade | **112.9** | 109.7 | 2.9 | 113.0 | 112.7 | **15.6** | 15.2 | 2.6 | 15.2 | 15.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | **30.7** | 30.8 | —0.3 | 30.9 | 31.1 | **1.6** | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Retail Trade | **82.2** | 78.9 | 4.2 | 82.1 | 81.6 | **14.0** | 13.6 | 2.9 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Est. | **27.5** | 26.1 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 27.6 | **2.3** | 2.1 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Services | **95.4** | 92.1 | 3.6 | 97.3 | 97.6 | **26.0** | 25.1 | 3.6 | 25.3 | 22.5 |
| Total Government | **94.1** | 91.8 | 2.5 | 92.8 | 88.6 | **13.3** | 13.1 | 1.5 | 12.9 | 12.5 |

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

| Planning District and County | Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate | | | | Civilian Labor Force | | | Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct.'86(f) | Sept.'86(p) | Aug.'86(r) | Oct.'85 | Oct.'86(f) | Oct.'85 | % Change | Oct.'86(f) | Oct.'85 | % Change |
| State Total | **5.6** | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | **768,620** | 741,690 | 3.6 | **642,900** | 635,250 | 1.2 |
| Bear River | **4.3** | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | **46,320** | 44,720 | 3.6 | **38,040** | 37,480 | 1.5 |
| Box Elder | **3.5** | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.1 | **16,630** | 16,230 | 2.5 | **14,200** | 14,230 | —0.2 |
| Cache | **4.8** | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | **28,670** | 27,490 | 4.3 | **23,460** | 22,910 | 2.4 |
| Rich | **4.0** | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | **1,020** | 1,000 | 2.0 | **380** | 340 | 11.8 |
| Wasatch Front | **5.3** | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | **525,540** | 502,920 | 4.5 | **461,690** | 452,140 | 2.1 |
| *North* | **5.2** | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.6 | **165,060** | 156,680 | 5.3 | **113,640** | 110,880 | 2.5 |
| Davis | **4.4** | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.1 | **83,660** | 79,560 | 5.2 | **53,070** | 52,170 | 1.7 |
| Morgan | **6.2** | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | **1,720** | 1,780 | —3.4 | **980** | 990 | —1.0 |
| Weber | **5.9** | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.2 | **79,680** | 75,340 | 5.8 | **59,590** | 57,720 | 3.2 |
| *South* | **5.3** | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | **360,480** | 346,240 | 4.1 | **348,050** | 341,260 | 2.0 |
| Salt Lake | **5.3** | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | **347,910** | 334,140 | 4.1 | **337,080** | 330,620 | 2.0 |
| Tooele | **6.2** | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | **12,570** | 12,100 | 3.9 | **10,970** | 10,640 | 3.1 |
| Mountainlands | **5.8** | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | **108,900** | 104,660 | 4.1 | **79,220** | 80,010 | —1.0 |
| Summit | **9.1** | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.3 | **6,050** | 5,930 | 2.0 | **5,060** | 5,320 | —4.9 |
| Utah | **5.3** | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | **98,580** | 94,600 | 4.2 | **72,190** | 72,750 | —0.8 |
| Wasatch | **14.7** | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.1 | **4,270** | 4,130 | 3.4 | **1,970** | 1,940 | 1.5 |
| Central | **7.7** | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.4 | **23,500** | 25,260 | —7.0 | **15,460** | 16,400 | —5.7 |
| Juab | **11.5** | 11.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | **2,110** | 1,970 | 7.1 | **1,620** | 1,430 | 13.3 |
| Millard | **5.7** | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 | **7,310** | 9,090 | —19.6 | **4,500** | 5,610 | —19.8 |
| Piute | **7.8** | 11.5 | 12.9 | 8.6 | **390** | 380 | 2.6 | **190** | 170 | 11.8 |
| Sanpete | **10.6** | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.0 | **6,080** | 6,150 | —1.1 | **3,660** | 3,710 | —1.3 |
| Sevier | **6.1** | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.0 | **6,620** | 6,670 | —0.7 | **5,020** | 5,010 | 0.2 |
| Wayne | **7.0** | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.8 | **990** | 1,000 | —1.0 | **470** | 470 | 0.0 |
| Southwestern | **5.4** | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | **29,960** | 28,090 | 6.7 | **20,980** | 19,920 | 5.3 |
| Beaver | **6.1** | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.6 | **2,300** | 2,350 | —2.1 | **1,350** | 1,310 | 3.1 |
| Garfield | **8.1** | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.8 | **1,560** | 1,540 | 1.3 | **1,450** | 1,440 | 0.7 |
| Iron | **5.9** | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | **8,330** | 8,340 | —0.1 | **6,070** | 6,010 | 1.0 |
| Kane | **5.7** | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | **2,180** | 2,090 | 4.3 | **1,370** | 1,320 | 3.8 |
| Washington | **4.7** | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | **15,590** | 13,770 | 13.2 | **10,740** | 9,840 | 9.1 |
| Uintah Basin | **11.5** | 11.4 | 11.5 | 7.2 | **14,520** | 15,850 | —8.4 | **10,700** | 12,360 | —13.4 |
| Daggett | **1.9** | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | **370** | 400 | —7.5 | **260** | 260 | 0.0 |
| Duchesne | **13.5** | 12.3 | 12.2 | 8.3 | **5,440** | 5,810 | —6.4 | **3,870** | 4,460 | —13.2 |
| Uintah | **10.7** | 11.3 | 11.4 | 6.8 | **8,710** | 9,640 | —9.6 | **6,570** | 7,640 | —14.0 |
| Southeastern | **8.8** | 9.3 | 11.2 | 8.6 | **19,910** | 20,190 | —1.4 | **16,810** | 16,950 | —0.8 |
| Carbon | **9.4** | 8.8 | 9.8 | 7.6 | **9,070** | 9,090 | —0.2 | **7,680** | 7,670 | 0.1 |
| Emery | **9.1** | 12.6 | 18.3 | 8.9 | **4,160** | 4,150 | 0.2 | **3,990** | 4,050 | —1.5 |
| Grand | **9.6** | 7.9 | 7.9 | 11.1 | **3,010** | 3,170 | —5.0 | **2,140** | 2,210 | —3.2 |
| San Juan | **6.4** | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | **3,670** | 3,780 | —2.9 | **3,000** | 3,020 | —0.7 |

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 |
| MINING | $443.13 | $434.30 | $474.75 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 42.2 | $11.57 | $11.31 | $11.25 |
| MANUFACTURING | 397.03 | 390.98 | 372.65 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 9.66 | 9.63 | 9.27 |
| Durable Goods | 411.68 | 403.27 | 390.10 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 9.92 | 9.86 | 9.60 |
| Nondurable Goods | 360.59 | 359.50 | 329.30 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 37.0 | 8.97 | 9.01 | 8.90 |
| TRADE | 242.00 | 244.67 | 239.76 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 7.61 | 7.67 | 7.66 |
| Wholesale Trade | 361.47 | 392.25 | 375.35 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 10.31 | 10.63 | 10.09 |
| Retail Trade | 191.66 | 191.14 | 189.73 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 6.41 | 6.35 | 6.52 |
| AVERAGE | 309.05 | 309.58 | 309.75 | 35.0 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 8.83 | 8.87 | 8.85 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 | Sept.(p) 1986 | Aug.(r) 1986 | Sept. 1985 |
| MINING | $561.85 | $542.88 | $548.35 | 42.5 | 41.6 | 40.8 | $13.22 | $13.05 | $13.44 |
| Metal Mining | 483.75 | 492.92 | 458.76 | 37.5 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 12.90 | 12.77 | 13.07 |
| Bituminous Coal Mining | 638.84 | 634.37 | 624.38 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 15.32 | 15.36 | 16.26 |
| MANUFACTURING | 391.96 | 386.51 | 391.40 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 9.56 | 9.52 | 9.50 |
| Durable Goods | 412.57 | 403.09 | 418.82 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 43.0 | 9.87 | 9.76 | 9.74 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 494.64 | 463.50 | 630.66 | 43.2 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 11.45 | 11.25 | 14.88 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach. | 411.74 | 393.54 | 409.47 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 45.7 | 9.62 | 9.37 | 8.96 |
| Transportation Equipment | 517.17 | 513.70 | 498.20 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 42.4 | 12.52 | 12.56 | 11.75 |
| Nondurable Goods | 347.81 | 350.61 | 333.38 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 37.5 | 8.85 | 8.99 | 8.87 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 344.44 | 357.41 | 313.04 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 37.4 | 8.26 | 8.53 | 8.37 |
| Chemicals & Petroleum Products | 520.40 | 512.89 | 545.69 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 12.42 | 12.27 | 12.72 |
| TRADE | 225.22 | 226.81 | 225.09 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 7.36 | 7.34 | 7.38 |
| Wholesale Trade | 383.03 | 391.13 | 367.83 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 36.6 | 10.16 | 10.43 | 10.05 |
| Retail Trade | 179.84 | 179.51 | 181.90 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 6.31 | 6.19 | 6.36 |
| Food Stores | 224.03 | 228.16 | 234.52 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 7.62 | 7.58 | 7.74 |
| Other Retail | 190.65 | 188.80 | 185.13 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 6.17 | 6.13 | 6.34 |
| AVERAGE | 308.14 | 308.35 | 315.74 | 34.7 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 8.88 | 8.81 | 8.97 |

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

| | THIS YEAR | | | YEAR AGO | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Forecast Oct. '86 | Preliminary Sept. '86 | Final Aug. '86 | Final Oct. '85 | Final Sept. '85 | Final Aug. '85 |
| Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed | 5,895 | 6,744 | 6,364 | 9,468 | 10,382 | 9,222 |
| Job Openings Unfilled Last Month | 14,708 | 14,731 | 12,796 | 6,838 | 6,849 | 6,678 |
| Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available | 20,603 | 21,475 | 19,160 | 16,306 | 17,681 | 15,900 |
| Number of New Applications for Jobs | 8,466 | 9,292 | 8,063 | 9,106 | 9,995 | 9,339 |
| Total Nonfarm Job Placements | 4,360 | 4,970 | 4,945 | 7,120 | 8,117 | 6,459 |
| Initial Claims (Key Week) | 2,138 | 1,261 | 1,537 | 2,551 | 1,591 | 1,248 |
| Weeks Claimed (Key Week) | 11,608 | 13,288 | 13,937 | 10,157 | 9,858 | 9,929 |
| Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week) | 1.94 | 2.30 | 2.42 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.83 |
| Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid | $6,499,000 | $6,593,000 | $6,267,352 | $5,712,635 | $5,121,354 | $5,587,185 |

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

## TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

| Item | Index | | | | | % Change | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. '86 | Aug. '86 | July '86 | June '86 | Sept. '85 | From Last Month | Sept. '85 to Sept. '86 | Aug. '85 to Aug. '86 | July '85 to July '86 | June '86 to June '86 |
| CONSUMER PRICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1]) | **330.2** | 328.6 | 328.0 | 327.9 | 324.5 | **0.5** | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Food and Beverages | **315.1** | 314.6 | 312.2 | 309.5 | 302.1 | **0.2** | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Food at Home | **309.0** | 308.9 | 305.5 | 301.6 | 295.6 | **0.0** | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Housing | **363.7** | 362.4 | 361.5 | 361.2 | 353.8 | **0.4** | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Rent Residential | **283.2** | 281.7 | 281.2 | 279.4 | 267.7 | **0.5** | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Fuel and Other Util. | **388.3** | 389.5 | 389.4 | 393.8 | 400.5 | **—0.3** | —3.0 | —2.4 | —2.6 | —4.2 |
| Medical Care | **439.7** | 437.5 | 434.8 | 432.0 | 408.3 | **0.5** | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Apparel and Upkeep | **212.1** | 207.0 | 203.2 | 204.5 | 209.6 | **2.5** | 1.2 | 0.8 | —0.2 | 0.5 |
| Transportation | **302.2** | 301.3 | 304.7 | 308.6 | 319.7 | **0.3** | —5.5 | —6.0 | —5.3 | —4.1 |
| Gasoline | **270.6** | 265.3 | 279.8 | 299.1 | 377.4 | **2.0** | —28.3 | —30.5 | —27.4 | —22.2 |
| Energy[2] | **360.6** | 358.6 | 366.5 | 380.6 | 432.6 | **0.6** | —16.6 | —17.3 | —16.2 | —12.9 |
| PRODUCER PRICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL COMMODITIES | **297.7** | 297.2 | 297.7 | 298.9 | 305.8 | **0.2** | —2.6 | —3.3 | —2.9 | —3.3 |
| Finished Goods | **287.5** | 288.3 | 288.0 | 288.9 | 290.2 | **—0.3** | —0.9 | —1.8 | 2.3 | —1.7 |
| Intermediate Materials | **306.1** | 304.5 | 305.0 | 307.1 | 317.9 | **—0.5** | —3.7 | —4.2 | —4.3 | 3.8 |
| Crude Materials | **275.5** | 275.5 | 278.0 | 274.9 | 292.4 | **0.0** | —5.6 | —6.7 | 8.5 | 10.0 |

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY * FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS
1984, 1985

| Metropolitan Areas | Average Annual Pay | | Percent Change | Ranking of Areas | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1984 | 1985 | | By Level of Pay 1985 | By Percent Change 1984-85 |
| All Metropolitan Areas [1] | $18,934 | $19,816 | 4.7 | — | — |
| Anchorage, Alaska | $27,994 | $28,236 | 0.9 | 1 | 295 |
| **Salt Lake City-Ogden** [2] | $17,632 | $17,999 | 2.1 | 128 | 272 |
| **Provo-Orem** [3] | $15,404 | $15,881 | 3.1 | 249 | 217 |
| Jacksonville, No. Carolina | $11,769 | $12,482 | 6.1 | 305 | 21 |
| Percent of Average of All Areas: | | | | | |
| **Salt Lake City-Ogden** | 95.9 | 90.8 | — | — | — |
| **Provo-Orem** | 83.7 | 80.1 | — | — | — |

* Data for workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) Programs. Pay differences reflect varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, hours of work, and other factors.

[1] Based on 305 Metropolitan Areas for which data were available.

[2] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, Weber Counties.

[3] Includes all of Utah County.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Statistics

LMI

*CALL OR VISIT YOUR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER, YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE*

HISTORICAL.....CURRENT.....FORECAST.....CHARACTERISTICS ABOUT:

- POPULATION
- EMPLOYMENT
- LABOR FORCE
- INDUSTRIES
- LABOR DEMAND & SUPPLY
- INCOME
- LABOR TURNOVER
- OCCUPATIONS
- PAYROLLS & WAGES
- HOURS & EARNINGS
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- CAREERS

FOR.....THE NATION.....THE STATE.....THE COUNTIES.....THE CITIES

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249 Phone (801) 533-2345

BLANDING
196 East Center Street
84511-2921 678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South
84302-3195 723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859
84513-0859 381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669
84720-0669 586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835
84015-0835 773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109
84624-9128 864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721
84627-0721 283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158
84032-0158 654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
84321-0307 752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580
84532-0580 259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
140 North Main
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61
84759-0061 676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060-0697
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501-3111
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339
84603-1339 373-7500

RICHFIELD
115 East 1st South
P.O. Box 688
84701-0670 896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

ST. GEORGE
50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70
84770-0070 673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269
84074-1269 882-7700

VERNAL
1050 W. Market Drive
84078-2399 789-1211

JOB SERVICE

*Utah Department of Employment Security*
*174 Social Hall Avenue*
*P.O. Box 11249*
*Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249*

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P840016

This report may be reprinted in part or in whole without permission. Additional copies can be obtained by calling (801) 533-2293.

Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director
Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Supervising Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014401
ATTN CHERYL WALDMAN
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814